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## AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently Amended) A hydrogenation catalyst represented by the following formula 1:

## Formula 1

 $CuO(a)ZnO(b)MnO_2(c)SiO_2(cf)$ 

(1)

wherein a, b, c, and d are represented on the basis of weight, wherein a is 20 to 90, b is 0.01 to 10, c is 0.01 to 5, and d is 5 to 50.

2. (Currently Amended) A method for the preparation of a hydrogenation catalyst represented by formula 1:

## $CuO(a)ZnO(b)MnO_2(c)SiO_2(cf)$ (1)

wherein a, b, c, and d are represented on the basis of weight, wherein a is 20 to 90, b is 0.01 to 10, c is 0.01 to 5, and d is 5 to 50 according to Claim 1, the method comprising the steps of:

- coprecipitating copper, zinc, and manganese components into the (1) form of hydrogel by preparing a mixed aqueous solution of copper salt, zinc salt, and manganese salt and then applying an aqueous alkali solution thereto;
- adding a nanosized silica to the thus produced coprecipitate; (2)
- hydrothermally aging the slurry mixture; and selectively, (3)
- filtering the aged slurry solution to isolate a precipitate and rinsing it; and (4)
- drying and forming the rinsed precipitate. (5)
- 3. (Original) The method of claim 2 characterized in that the temperature of the slurry solution of (1) is in the range of 1 to 30 °C and its pH is maintained in the range of 6 to 9.
- 4. (Original) The method of claim 2 characterized in that the nanosized silica of (2) is a colloidal silica and the colloidal silica is stabilized with ammonium ions (NrV) or sodium

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ions (Na+), or other alkaii metals, and it has a particle size of 4-60 nm, a surface area of

100-600 mVg, and a concentration within 1 to 60 % by weight on the basis of the silica.

5. (Original) The method of claim 2 characterized in that the aging process of (3) is carried

out at 50 to 100 °C for 0.5 hours or longer.

6. (Original) The method of claim 2 characterized in that in the rinsing of (4), the remaining

amount of alkai metals is regulated in an amount of 1000 ppm or less.

7. (Original) The method of claim 2 characterized by further comprising a process of

calcining the formed catalyst at 200 to 900°C for 2 to 10 hours.

8. (Original) The method of claim 2 characterized in that in step (5), the dried parental

powder is impregnated onto a carrier having a porosity of not less than 40% and a specific

surface area of not more than 1 m\*/g, in an amount of 5 to 40% by weight.

9. (Original) The method of claim 2 characterized in that in step (5), the precipitated cake is

obtained and then directly formed by extrusion such that its hydration ratio is within a range

of 45 to 50%.

10. (Original) The method of claim 2 characterized in that in step (5), the powder, which is

obtained after spray drying, is formed by tableting it.

11. (Currently amended) A method for preparing gamma-butyrolactone by hydrogenating

maleic anhydride in the presence of a [[the]] catalyst represented by formula 1 according to

claim-1:

(1)  $CuO(a)ZnO(b)MnO_2(c)SiO_2(cf)$ 

wherein a, b, c, and d are represented on the basis of weight, wherein a is 20 to 90, b

is 0.01 to 10, c is 0.01 to 5, and d is 5 to 50.

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12 (Original) The method of claim 11 characterized in that the catalyst in an impregnated

form is fed to the inlet portion of a reactor in a range of 1/10 to 1/2 of the total catalyst layer.

13. (Original) The method of claim 11 characterized in that before the hydrogenation, the

catalyst is activated with hydrogen or a hydrogen-containing gas at 150 to 450 °C for 1 to 20

hours.

14. (Original) The method of claim 11 characterized in that the hydrogenation is carried out

under the conditions of a reaction pressure of 1 to 20 atmospheres, a reaction temperature of

200 to 400 °C, and a molar ratio of hydrogen with regard to maleic anhydride of 20:1 to

100:I.

15. (Original) The method of claim 11 characterized in that the maleic anhydride is supplied

in the evaporated form of a molten maleic anhydride or a gamma-butyrolactone solution

containing 20 to 70 wt.% of maleic anhydride.